

ENFIELD AT WAR WW2 SCHOOL PACK



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Rescued Dog at Fords Grove,
Winchmore Hill

INTRODUCTION

When war was declared on 3rd September 1939 by the Prime Minister of Britain, Neville Chamberlain, it was the start of a war that would last for nearly six long and hard years. Just like World War 1, World War 2 would be a total war. It would be Britain's toughest ever war and one that would touch and affect everyone including a civilian population who had to endure many new experiences and hardships. The lives of local people here in Enfield were no different.



Did you know?

- In 1939 the London Borough of Enfield, as we know it today, was made up of three separate districts; Edmonton, Enfield and Southgate.
- The programme published by the Enfield District Council for the Victory Celebrations in June 1946 said that the number of bombs, of all types, which fell on the area was 5692
- There was German prisoner of war camp at Trent Park and an Italian camp at Bullsmoor Lane.
- An unexploded bomb that fell in Kenmare Gardens, Edmonton went 65 feet down into the ground. It is the greatest recorded depth for any bomb in Britain.
- Wooden Mosquito aircraft were made at the former Co-op Furniture factory in Lincoln Road
- JW Spears and Sons Ltd in Brimsdown switched from making children's games to parts for machine guns.
- Two large public bomb shelters still exist today in Enfield: one in the grounds of Millfield House and the other behind Bowes Road Library.
- By December 1939 Enfield's Auxiliary Fire Service included 30 women out of a total workforce of 297 people.
- In August 1940 during the Battle of Britain two German planes were shot down in Enfield: one crashed at Ponders End Sewage Works and the other into greenhouses on Durants Road.
- By 1943 over 200 cadets from various Southgate organisations had joined the Royal Navy or Royal Air Force.

CHILDREN & EVACUATION

Children were hugely affected by WW2. For many the war years were a time of fear, hardship, shortage of food, bombed houses, separation from their families and sleeping in bomb shelters. It was also a time of great sadness as many would lose family members. However, it was also a time of greater freedom and adventure because outside of school they found new hobbies and things to do, like playing on bombsites and in shelters, and collecting shrapnel. Many older children found they had to look after younger brothers and sisters, do housework and stand in queues to pick up rations and food, as their fathers were away in the services and their mothers out at work.

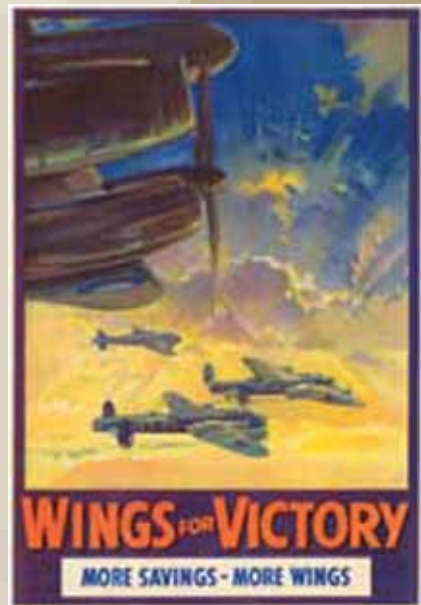
School life was often disrupted by air raids and evacuation. Schools also faced shortages of teachers (as many had joined the forces), books and equipment. Many schools were bombed or used for the war effort so classrooms could be cramped. Lessons could be disrupted by air raid warnings and night air raids meant disturbed sleep for both pupils and teachers; truancy rates increased. Patriotic children got involved in the war effort. They helped Air Raid Precautions (ARP) by acting as messengers or fire-watchers. They helped salvage and recycle metal and newspapers, as metal and paper were in short supply, and raised money for munitions, aeroplanes and warships. Some knitted clothes for the troops.

In the evenings Scouts, Guides and Rangers staffed the ARP Control Room in Edmonton Town Hall. While other local Scouts filled sandbags to protect buildings from bomb damage, acted as stretcher bearers in hospitals, collected horse chestnuts for medicinal purposes and repaired toys for day nurseries.

John Ridley of Enfield recalled that when he was aged 11, "I found the fin of the bomb stuck up in the wood and was in the habit of collecting bits of aeroplane as trophies; shrapnel used to fall like rain. We used to take buckets of it to the Police Station as part of the war effort".

Adults and children were asked to raise money to help buy planes, tanks and ships for the war effort. There were 'War Weapons', 'Wings for Victory', 'Salute the Soldier', and 'Tank' Weeks with parades and services to promote these initiatives.

Around 100,000 children were evacuated from London during the war. They were evacuated for their own safety as it was thought to be too dangerous to live in the city because of the threat of German bombing. They were sent away, often with their school teachers, to live with strangers in 'safe areas' like the countryside. For many children it was the first time away from home and even their first visit to the countryside. Some children had labels with their names on them, attached to them like parcels, as they waited at railway and bus stations not knowing where they would be placed or if they would be split up from their brothers and sisters. This period was called the 'Phoney War'. After a few months of the 'Phoney War' the fear of mass bombing got less and many children returned to their homes. Some were evacuated again once the bombing did start in the 'Blitz'.



Second World War
British Poster

Did you know?

All three of the Boroughs purchased Spitfires. During 'Wings for Victory' Week Southgate raised enough money to buy a Stirling bomber. Southgate also adopted the ship HMS Farndale and Edmonton adopted HMS Isis and HMS Punjab.

Did you know?

At the outbreak of the Second World War there were plans to evacuate children from Edmonton to safer areas but it wasn't considered necessary for the children of Enfield and Southgate as these areas were thought to be 'safe'. Later in the war it was agreed that children to the east of the Southbury Loop railway line should be evacuated. Local children were evacuated to the countryside to escape the bombing and were sent to various places including Norfolk, Hitchin, Northampton and Wales. Some children even went as far as Canada and the USA and didn't see their parents for years.

Some local children, like Rita Robinson from Edmonton, preferred to stay in London during the bombing raids as tales circulated that many evacuees were unhappy because London children were thought to have head lice and horrible accents.



A public information poster extolling the virtues of evacuation. (www.culture24.org.uk)



Edmonton evacuees on the Essex Coast

Michael Baynes of Bush Hill Park went to Raglan School; he was 8 years old when evacuated to Norfolk, "I remember travelling there in a motor coach full of children. I was allocated to a lady I didn't like very much and she didn't like me either especially when I broke one of her windows!"

GAS MASKS

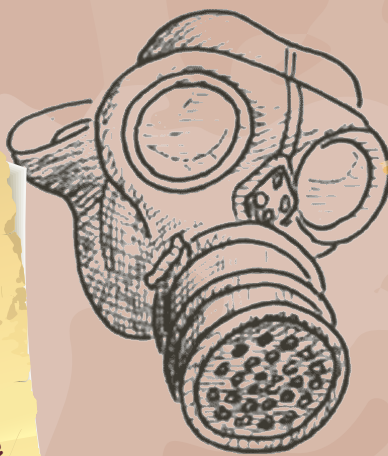
There was a great fear that poison gas would be used during the war. The effects of gas from WW1, when soldiers had returned to Britain blinded by mustard gas or wheezing from the effects of Phosgene gas, were still fresh in people's memories. Gas masks were issued in 1938 before the outbreak of war. People were expected to carry their gas masks with them at all times and were fined if they were caught without them but as the war went on fewer people did so. When local authorities received the gas masks they were not put together. In Southgate the Metal Box Company volunteered to put them together ready for distribution. People were told to be careful if they smelt certain things like bleach, musty hay, pears and garlic, as this could be the smells of a gas attack.



Children at Grange Park School with Gas masks
(courtesy of Gary Boudier)

Did you know?

Small children were issued with 'Mickey Mouse' gas masks, girls had pink ones and boys had blue, and they had to have regular gas mask drills at school. Babies were enclosed inside bag-like gas masks which proved to be very unpopular and resulted in many screaming babies!



Babies' Gas Mask

RATIONING & FOOD

Before WW2 started Britain imported a lot of its food from other countries. After war was declared the Government had to cut down the amount of food it brought in from abroad as German submarines and aircraft targeted the supply ships. It was feared this would lead to a shortage of food and other items so rationing was introduced to make sure everyone had a fair share of the items that were hard to get; food, petrol and clothing were all rationed. The Government issued everyone with an identity card and ration book. The books contained coupons that had to be shown to, or signed by, the shopkeeper every time rationed goods were bought. This meant that people could only buy the amount they were allowed. Food rationing for butter, bacon and sugar started in January 1940; from 1942 this was extended to tea, cooking fat, jam, honey, marmalade, cheese, ham, milk, meat, sweets and chocolate. Rationing for food lasted for 14 years and ended on July 4 1954. Many foods that were not rationed, like fresh fruit and vegetables, were also very scarce leading to long queues whenever a rumour went round that these items were in stock somewhere.



Millicent Collicot of Bush Hill Park recalled that her weekly ration was "4oz of bacon, 2oz of tea, (we also brewed tea from raspberry leaves), 8oz of sugar, 3oz of cheese, 1 egg, and 2 pints of milk. We also had small amounts of fats, as well as offal, corned beef, whale meat, which did not taste fishy, dried egg and sometimes orange juice from America".

Children's Weekly Food Rations

225g sugar
115g jam
75g sweets
125g of minced beef or meat
3 fresh eggs
3 eggs as dried egg powder
7 pints of milk for children under five
3 pints of milk for school aged children
1 pint's worth of dried milk
115g cheese
115g bacon and ham
55g butter
55g cooking fat
55g margarine



Food Queue Enfield Town

In October 1939 the Government launched 'The Dig for Victory' campaign. They encouraged people not to waste food and to grow their own in an effort to beat food shortages. Adults and children used every spare piece of land such as parks, gardens, playing fields, allotments, golf clubs, football pitches and tennis courts to grow vegetables. There were strict rules on what vegetables could be grown; no bushes or trees could be planted. Poster campaigns suggested creative recipes using characters such as 'Doctor Carrot' and 'Potato Pete'.

Recipe for Carrot Fudge

Ingredients: 4 tablespoons of finely grated carrot, 1 gelatine leaf, and orange squash or orange essence

1. Put the carrots in a pan and cook them gently in just enough water to keep them covered, for ten minutes.
2. Add a little orange squash, or orange essence, for flavour
3. Melt a leaf of gelatine and add to the mixture. Cook for a few minutes, stirring all the time.
4. Spoon the mixture into a flat dish and leave it to set in a cold place for several hours. When the fudge feels firm, cut it into chunks.



Children helping with the harvest
Oakwood Park

Clothes were included in rationing in 1941; the basic ration would have allowed a man to buy an overcoat every seven years, a pair of trousers and a jacket every two years. This became more of a problem as the war went on especially for families with growing children. Clothes rationing ended on 15 March 1949.

Millicent Collicot recalled; "We each had 48 clothing coupons per year, and to give an example of how difficult it was to make these stretch to everything we needed, a pair of socks was 15 coupons. We used to do things to make our clothes last longer, such as turning garments inside out, making coats from blankets, and making underwear from parachute silk".



5 lbs. OF COAL SAVED IN ONE DAY BY 40,000 HOMES WILL PROVIDE ENOUGH FUEL TO BUILD A CHURCHILL TANK

NOTE: 5 lbs. of coal are used in 2 hours by a gas fire or electric stove.

Is YOUR home saving fuel to make Churchill tanks?

Save FUEL for BATTLE

ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF FUEL AND POWER

Petrol rationing was introduced three weeks after the declaration of war. Each car was allowed between 4 to 6 gallons of standard petrol a month depending on whether the car was needed for work. However, driving for pleasure was frowned upon and posters were put up asking 'is your journey really necessary?'. Petrol rationing did not end until 1950.



WOMEN

During WW1 women played a vital role in the war effort as they filled the gaps in the workforce as men joined the armed forces; they also worked in the wartime industries. However, at the end of the War they returned to their traditional roles as cleaners, nurses, teachers, servants or shop workers to make way for the returning servicemen. Married women were expected to give up work and become housewives, cleaning, cooking and looking after their husbands and children. In WW2 women were once again called upon to fill the vacancies in the workforce as men signed up to the armed forces. Conscription for women was introduced in December 1941, meaning that unmarried women aged between 19 and 43 had to register for war work. Women had to choose whether to join the services, work in industry or farming. By December 1943 one in three factory workers was a woman. They made munitions, planes, ships and other items vital to the war.

The ban on married women working as teachers and nurses was lifted at this time. In Enfield women took over many postal deliveries and replaced male staff in the local libraries. They helped run the British Restaurants and information centres. Women worked in increasing numbers in all the local factories such as the Royal Small Arms, Ripaults (see below), and Belling (a local factory). Women drove ambulances, undertook Air Raid Precaution (ARP) duties and joined searchlight and gun batteries. In Enfield, if a woman was unable to work in munitions factories but had a spare bedroom she would offer it to a girl from another district to take on the work. In June 1946 the contribution of women factory workers was publically acknowledged in the Enfield Victory celebrations. The Women's Voluntary Service (WVS) undertook a range of jobs from running the British Restaurants to collecting clothing and furniture for bombed out families.



Did you know?
Winston Churchill's (The Prime Minister) daughter Mary served in the 469 Heavy (Mixed) Anti-Aircraft Battery near Slades Hill, Enfield.

The Women's Land Army was set up in June 1939. Land Girls were employed at various parks and farms in Enfield including Forty Hall and Oakwood Park.



Land Girls at Oakwood Park



Women Ambulance Workers,
Wilmer Way

FACTORIES

As in the First World War many of Edmonton, Enfield and Southgate's local factories and businesses made important products to help the war effort.



A Tank at Ripaults

Above: a Tank at Ripaults. The Ripaults Factory in Southbury Road made electrical cables and equipment. They produced millions of yards of cable for use in trucks, cars, tanks and searchlights. They also made radio, telephone and instrument cords for aircraft, tanks and radio field sets, aerials for Mosquito aircraft and fasteners for bomb door locks.

The Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield Lock was a very important factory for the national war effort as it mass produced machine guns, rifles and pistols, making it a very tempting target for German bombers. The workforce grew during the war to over 6,000 people and staff would work around the clock in shifts to produce the weapons. At its busiest time it produced 10,000 Bren Guns, 1,000 Sten Guns and 1,000 pistols every week. The factory had its own air-raid precautions (ARP), and a well-armed Home Guard Battalion was stationed there.



Royal Small Arms Factory

Did you know?

The tail sections for Halifax bombers were assembled in the Express Motors building on the corner of Southbury Road. Other factory production in the area included; light guns, shells, rifles, radar equipment, tanks, aircraft, landing barges, anti-submarine devices, tractors, chemicals, and Civil Defence equipment.



BOMBING

The Battle of Britain began on 10th July 1940 when the German air force attacked the Royal Air Force (RAF), bombing airfields and aircraft factories. The RAF suffered heavy losses through August and September but then the Germans changed their plans and focused their attack on London and other major British cities. They aimed to break the morale of the civilian population. The 'Blitz', as it became known, started in London on 7 September 1940 and lasted until May 1941. Hundreds of bombs and thousands of incendiary devices were dropped in the three Boroughs causing considerable damage with many casualties. People were warned of air raid by loud sirens, nicknamed 'wailing winnies'; once people heard them they would run to the nearest bomb shelter.

Did you know?

Some local children would have a day in school and the next day have classes in a private home. This was to avoid too many children being together in the event of enemy bomb

The civilian population was also affected by the damage caused to their properties during these bombing raids. It was made worse by a shortage of supplies to carry out the necessary repairs resulting in many bomb sites remaining untouched for years after the war ended. The 'Bombie' in Grove Road, New Southgate was one such site; it was only redeveloped into a small park in 2014.



Princes Dance Hall

In 1944 Germany launched a new form of attack using V1 and V2 Vengeance weapons; these two weapons would cause over 100 deaths in the area. Enfield was one of the first districts to be hit by a V1 bomb.

Did you know?

The worst bombing disaster in all three boroughs was on 15th March 1941 when three bombs fell close to Princes Dance Hall on the corner of Princes Avenue and Green Lanes. It was a busy Saturday night, people were leaving and a bus going north was just pulling into the stop on the opposite side of Green Lanes. The dance hall was damaged but most of the injuries were suffered by the bus passengers and those waiting at the stop who were caught in the blast. 41 people died and 40 were seriously injured.

Did you know?

35 V1s fell within the 3 boroughs: 7 in Edmonton, 22 in Enfield and 6 in Southgate. The first one is recorded as crashing near Ferney Hill Farm causing little damage but later V1s fell on local schools, factories, houses and hospitals.

On 27th June 1944, five minutes after the children had left Chesterfield School for the dinner break, a flying bomb fell damaging the school and the church hall next door. The children who had stayed at school for lunch were safe in the shelter but a teacher, Miss Parnell, was killed. Two soldiers who were passing the school at the time were also killed. About one thousand houses were damaged and 13 people suffered serious injuries with 24 others were slightly hurt.



Chesterfield Road School after the V1 Strike

On 8 September 1944 the V1 was replaced by the V2 rocket. These bombarded the Boroughs for over 6 months. They travelled faster than the speed of sound and would explode with devastating force. No warning could be given that one was on its way and private domestic shelters, used during the Blitz, provided no protection against this weapon.

On 9th December at 7.45am a V2 long range rocket fell in the back gardens of the houses in Abbey Road near the railway line. There were eight deaths, among them three children. One girl was found dead while her sister who had been sleeping next to her was pulled from the wreckage unharmed. Her brother also survived and was found hanging upside down with his feet trapped in the ceiling. Dogs were used to help locate people trapped in the wrecked houses.



Abbey Road after the V2 Strike

Did you know?

A total of 26 V2s fell within the three districts.

Did you know?

According to the Commonwealth War Graves Commission there were 389 people killed in the three districts by German bombs. The breakdown for the three is: Edmonton 162 fatalities, 432 seriously injured, 609 slightly injured. Enfield 109 fatalities, 271 seriously injured, 419 slightly injured. Southgate 118 fatalities, 267 seriously injured (the number for slightly injured isn't known). In total 433 houses were destroyed in Edmonton, 347 in Enfield and 256 in Southgate, thousands more were damaged.

BOMB SHELTERS

From 1939, as part of the Civil Defence preparations, a programme to build public air raid shelters began. Open trenches were dug and then covered over with concrete or steel. There were trenches in places such as the Library Green in Enfield, Broomfield Park in Palmers Green and in Pymmes Park in Edmonton. Other types of public shelters began to be built across the three Boroughs. The quality of shelters varied greatly; some were dirty, smelly, cold and often flooded. Companies and businesses were required by law to provide shelters for their staff. By Government order no school was allowed to open until it had bomb shelters.

Public shelters and trenches were constructed to shelter 10% of the population in residential areas and 15% of the population in business areas in Enfield.



Flooded Trench, Enfield Library Green.



Oakwood School Shelters

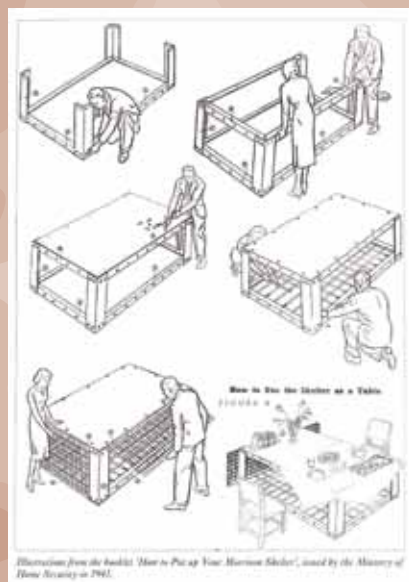


People built bomb shelters in their own gardens; the most common of these were called Anderson Shelters (named after Sir John Anderson who was in charge of air raid precautions). This shelter was made of corrugated steel which was sunk three feet in to the ground and covered in earth. Two and a quarter million Anderson shelters were provided by the government before the Blitz. They were free to people earning less than £350 a year (approximately £16,500 in today's money). They were also cramped and likely to flood but could withstand anything but a direct bomb hit.



Anderson Shelter

For those who didn't have a garden there was the Morrison shelter (named after Herbert Morrison, the Minister of Home Security). This was a steel framed box which could be used as a table during the day. This shelter was approximately 2 metres long and 1.2 metres wide and 0.75 metres high. Although this provided protection from falling rubble and flying glass during the Blitz it was no use against the V1s and V2s later in the war as these bombs gave little or no warning they were coming.



Morrison Shelter

Did you know?

By October 1939 Enfield had delivered 4719 Anderson Shelters to local residents.

John Ridley, aged 11 at the time, recalled "Our neighbour's shelter was in the habit of flooding so they used to share ours. I wasn't keen on this idea so one night I suggested to my uncle Bill we got back to our own beds in the house. We were lucky as bombs fell around us including on a house two doors up. No one was killed but the local baker, who was up early as usual, was sitting on the toilet and was left with splinters of porcelain in his bottom".



The picture shows a surface shelter in Browning Road, Enfield.

VICTORY CELEBRATIONS

To mark the German surrender the 8th May 1945 was declared a public holiday. This date became known as Victory in Europe (VE) Day. A crowd gathered in the market place in Enfield to hear Winston Churchill's broadcast. Afterwards the bells of St Andrew's Church and other churches around the districts were rung to rejoice. After six long years of conflict, naturally, people wanted to celebrate. Celebrations were organised in the local parks by the various districts and by the residents themselves in their own streets and neighbourhoods. Religious thanksgiving services were held as well as live music, dancing and Victory Parades.



Thanksgiving Broomfield Park

The Enfield Gazette reported that the mood of the people of Enfield was one of relief. In Green Dragon Lane someone hung a life like dummy of Hitler from one of the buildings. The highest flag in the area was suspended from the crane in Halsey's timber yard in Baker Street. There were celebrations in Durants Park with dancing on the tennis courts.

Street parties were widespread across the three districts with individual roads lined with trestle tables of food and drink. Ration books were raided so that there were piles of sandwiches and cakes. The tables were highly decorated with flags and bunting of red, white and blue. Parties involved games and fancy dress for the children and music and dancing for the adults. Although the mood was one of merry making it was still a very anxious time for many families. Servicemen and women were still involved in the conflict in the Far East. However on 15th August, Victory over Japan (VJ) Day, meant the celebrations were now in earnest, as the war was over for everyone.

John Ridley, aged 14 at the time, recalled that on V.E. Day, "My Gran, Mrs Hobbs, was responsible for arranging our street party in Churchbury Road. There were tables and chairs all down the street and extra grub; a real bun fight. She was a great character and a master organiser on occasions like this and the Coronation".



Beaconsfield Road VE Day celebration

1939 -
1945

The text '1939 - 1945' is rendered in large, bold, black letters. A decorative graphic of barbed wire is wrapped around the numbers. In the bottom left corner, there are two red poppies with black centers and green stems.

THOSE WHO SERVED

Alfred Kitchener Gatward

Born in Hornsey in 1914 and lived at 27 Meadway Southgate. In 1942 Acting Flight Lieutenant Gatward with Sergeant G F Fern flew a Bristol Beaufighter over the streets of Paris at the level of third floor windows. They floated a Tricolour down on to the Arc de Triomphe in a brave morale boosting exercise. During WW2 he was awarded the DSO, DFC and bar. The citation for bar to the DFC in 1944 states he "has led the squadron with great skill and gallantry in many sorties. In July this year he participated in an operation which resulted in the destruction of an enemy convoy". After the war a replica Tricolour was presented to Wing Commander Gatward in a ceremony which took place in Broomfield Park. The Flag is now in Christ Church, Waterfall Road.



Alfred Kitchener Gatward
(en.wikipedia.org)

Charles Coward

There is a blue plaque on number 133, Chichester Road, Edmonton honouring Charles Coward. In 1940 Charles Coward, a Sergeant Major in the Royal Artillery, was captured in Calais and taken to a German Prisoner of War Camp. This camp was close to Auschwitz from where he was able to help rescue 400 people from the gas chambers with the help of fellow Prisoners of War (POWs). He was declared Righteous Among the Nations in 1963 by the Israeli Government. After the war Coward became involved in charitable work including broadcasting every home football match from Tottenham Football ground to patients at the North Middlesex Hospital. The British government posthumously named him a British Hero of the Holocaust in 2010.



Charles Coward

Doctor Louisa Westlake

In 1917 appointed Medical Officer of the first maternity centre in Southgate. She was also appointed Centre organiser of the Southgate Women's Voluntary Centre (WVS), which, in 1941, had a membership reaching 1500 women. She was chosen as Mayoress of Southgate 1943 - 1944 and given Freedom of the Borough in 1946.





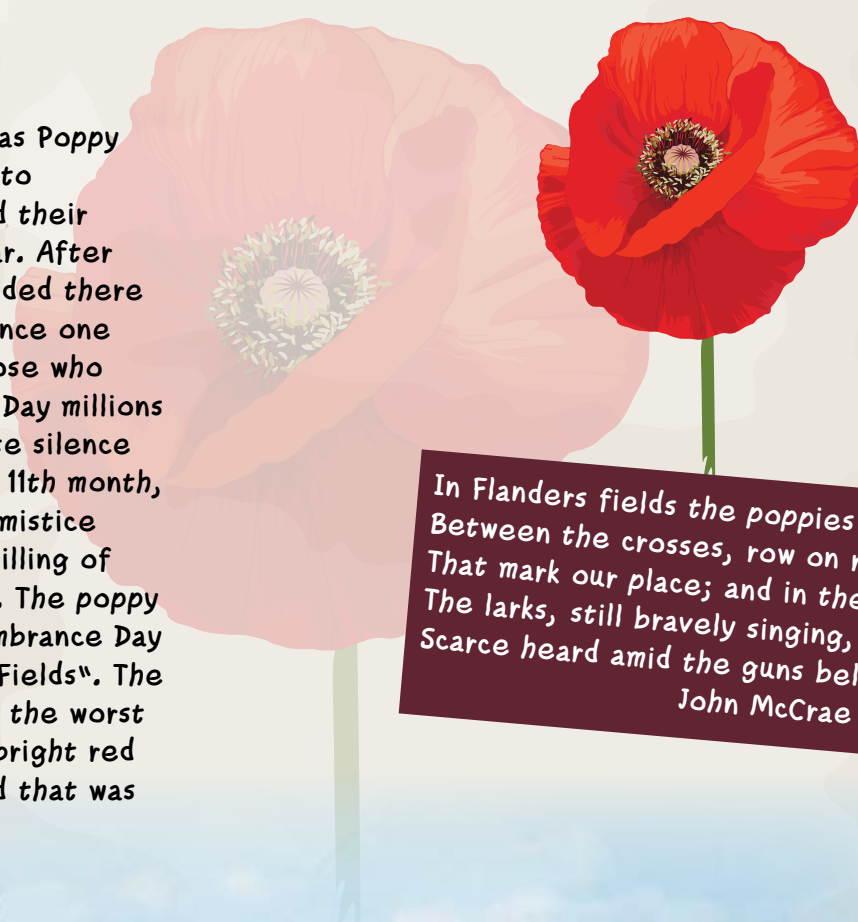
de Havilland Mosquito - WWII British bomber
(www.worldwar2headquarters.com)



British RAF Spitfire fighter at high altitude. This aircraft became famous during the summer of 1940 - Artist's impression

REMEMBRANCE

Remembrance Day, also known as Poppy Day, is a special day set aside to remember those who sacrificed their lives or were injured during war. After WWI ended King George V decided there should also be a period of silence one day a year to remember all those who died. Now every Remembrance Day millions of people observe a two minute silence at 11 am on the 11th day of the 11th month, commemorating the original Armistice of 1918 which signalled the "stilling of arms," and the end of the war. The poppy has become a symbol of Remembrance Day due to the poem "In Flanders Fields". The poppy bloomed across some of the worst battlefields of WWI and their bright red colour is a symbol of the blood that was spilled in the war.



*In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below
John McCrae 1915*



GLOSSARY

Anti-Aircraft Battery - guns that would try to shoot down enemy aircraft.

Air Raid Precautions (ARP) - set up by local authorities to protect civilians from the danger caused by bombings and air-raids.

Armistice - agreeing to stop fighting to negotiate peace.

Battalion - a large body of soldiers

Blitz - from September 1940 until May 1941, German bombers attacked British towns and cities. This bombing was called the Blitz, which is a short for the German word, 'Blitzkrieg' or lightning war.

British Restaurants - cheap restaurants that served nutritional food.

Civil Defence - the organization and training of civilians to be prepared for attacks in wartime.

Civilian - someone who has not joined the armed forces.

Conscription - compulsory enlistment into the armed forces.

Commonwealth War Graves Commission - an organisation that records and maintains the graves of people who died in the two World Wars.

DSO, DFC and bar - Distinguished Service Order and Distinguished Flying Cross. Armed services medals and awards.

Evacuation - removing people from a place of danger.

Fire Watchers - look outs for any fires that were caused by bombs.

Home Guard - a volunteer part-time military force recruited for the defence of the United Kingdom in World War 2.

Incendiary Devices - fire bombs.

Munitions - items used in warfare, such as bullets and bombs.

Offal - the entrails and internal organs of an animal used as food.

Patriotic - love, support, and defence of one's country; national loyalty.

Phoney War - a period of 8 months at the beginning of the war when there was no fighting or bombing.

Shrapnel - fragments of a bomb, shell or other object thrown out by an explosion.

Spitfire - a British fighter plane.

V1 - a pilotless aircraft also known as the 'doodlebug' or 'buzz bomb' because of the noise made by its jet engine.

V2 - a 14m long rocket bomb with a one ton warhead.

LOCAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RESOURCES

If you want to see more local WW2 images from Enfield, Edmonton and Southgate visit the Enfield at War Webpage at: www.enfield.gov.uk/localstudies

RESOURCES & USEFUL WEBSITES

Enfield Local Studies Library & Archive: www.enfield.gov.uk/localstudies

Commonwealth War Graves Commission: www.cwgc.org/learning-and-resources.aspx

BBC: www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primaryhistory/world-war2/growing-up-in-wartime/

British Legion: www.britishlegion.org.uk/remembrance/schools-and-learning/additional-resources

National Archives: www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/home-front/

Imperial War Museum: www.iwm.org.uk/history/how-childrens-lives-changed-during-the-second-world-war

RSA Trust: www.rsaic.org/index.php/79/rsa-trust/

War Memorials Trust: www.war memorials.org



enfield museum



SCHOOL LOAN BOX: WORLD WAR TWO LOAN BOX

The artefacts and teaching resources in this loan box have been developed to assist teaching about the Second World War. Handling, observing and asking questions about these artefacts will help students decide what we can learn about the effects of the Second World War on people and children in the local area. Loan boxes are available to schools and organisations for a small fee, which includes accompanying books, delivery and collection (within borough only) and advice on how to use the resources. Small loan boxes containing artefacts and teaching resources about Food in the Second World War and The Blitz are also available. To order the loan box please visit www.enfield.gov.uk/museum



ONLINE EXHIBITION: ENFIELD AT WAR: 1939-1945

This exhibition is dedicated to and tells some of the stories of the people who served in the forces from, or lived on the Home Front in, the three former districts of Edmonton, Enfield and Southgate.

To download visit our 'Past Exhibitions' page at www.enfield.gov.uk/museum. Alternatively exhibition panels can be borrowed free of charge.